

TABLE S89. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and day of the week event occurred, state government, 2014

Characteristic	State government ²	Day of week						
		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Total	67,400	4,570	12,380	12,630	12,300	11,350	8,830	5,330
Gender:								
Male	35,120	2,560	5,550	7,020	6,220	6,220	4,860	2,690
Female	27,590	2,010	4,860	4,950	4,750	5,100	3,960	1,970
Age:³								
16 - 19	540	70	190	120	30	90	30	20
20 - 24	2,250	180	270	360	250	450	400	340
25 - 34	11,470	990	1,790	2,060	1,750	2,350	1,460	1,080
35 - 44	14,590	950	2,350	2,810	2,450	2,880	1,880	1,260
45 - 54	18,240	1,450	2,820	3,810	3,310	2,910	2,810	1,130
55 - 64	12,400	800	2,270	2,370	2,200	2,180	1,890	700
65 and over	1,930	70	390	310	520	270	310	60
Occupation:⁴								
Management occupations	910	30	210	160	150	180	170	–
Business and financial operations occupations	1,580	–	600	330	200	270	140	30
Computer and mathematical occupations	240	–	50	60	50	30	30	20
Architecture and engineering occupations	220	–	20	50	100	–	30	–
Life, physical, and social science occupations	530	30	90	100	80	150	40	40
Community and social services occupations	4,480	310	560	860	790	1,020	530	400
Legal occupations	170	–	30	20	30	30	60	–
Education, training, and library occupations	1,080	30	250	180	240	240	110	20
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	120	–	30	–	40	20	–	–
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	6,070	490	900	1,100	1,040	1,060	1,060	420
Healthcare support occupations	5,120	710	630	1,000	820	1,000	580	380
Protective service occupations	17,600	1,500	2,710	3,050	2,900	2,930	2,600	1,900
Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,530	230	230	250	260	180	190	190
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4,360	150	1,040	770	710	710	740	240
Personal care and service occupations	2,640	520	160	280	440	490	520	230
Sales and related occupations	260	60	50	60	20	60	–	–
Office and administrative support occupations	3,910	30	880	1,110	730	610	470	80
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	220	–	30	20	20	90	40	–
Construction and extraction occupations	4,460	90	720	1,080	1,130	710	590	160
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,640	130	540	560	450	570	330	50
Production occupations	520	20	100	130	90	110	70	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,500	210	400	740	660	780	400	300

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE S89. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and day of the week event occurred, state government, 2014 — Continued

Characteristic	State government ²	Day of week						
		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Length of service with employer:								
Less than 3 months	2,060	90	450	330	370	370	180	260
3 - 11 months	4,110	320	740	700	640	770	550	390
1 - 5 years	14,070	1,250	2,210	3,060	1,960	2,340	2,010	1,240
More than 5 years	40,610	2,750	6,610	7,580	7,500	7,570	5,940	2,660
Race or ethnic origin:⁵								
White only	18,270	1,310	3,180	3,710	3,170	3,170	2,660	1,080
Hispanic or Latino only	2,490	210	390	380	460	480	340	250
Black only	6,470	700	750	940	1,170	1,510	910	500
Asian only	530	20	140	40	210	30	70	—
American Indian or Alaskan Native only ..	450	20	60	70	70	80	50	90
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only ..	120	—	20	—	30	—	30	—
Multi-race	50	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
Not reported	39,010	2,310	7,820	7,470	7,190	6,040	4,780	3,390

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Information is not shown separately for injured workers under age 14; they accounted for less than or equal to 50 cases.

⁴ *Standard Occupational Classification Manual, 2010*, Office of Management and Budget.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both multi-race and Hispanic and other race.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.